

## **Historic, Archive Document**

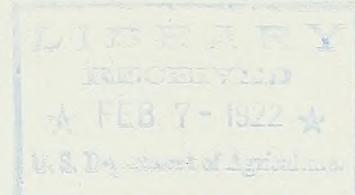
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# "FARMERS'

1922



## SMALL FRUIT GARDEN"

*Costs Little Takes Only Small  
Amount of Work Uses Hardly  
any Ground*



**Columbian Raspberry.**



# Farmers' Small Fruit Garden



SMALL fruit-garden, wherein strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, rhubarb and asparagus may be grown, is something every farmer can have and no farmer can afford to be without. It is one of the many helpful and beneficial assets of the farm. It's like water, we never miss it until the pipes freeze or the pump becomes broken. It is one of the helpful luxuries which too many farmers deprive themselves of through neglect, ignorance, or thoughtlessness. Not only will it supply his table with fresh appetizing fruits during the summer, but when properly planned it will supply fruits for winter uses. Only too well does the housewife know how helpful it is to her in planning good things for the table during the hot summer months. It requires such a small amount of work and expense for net returns, that no farmer should be without one, and the small amount of ground that it will occupy is almost unbelievable. When used as a small fruit-garden, the necessary amount of ground will be found to be one of the best and largest paying pieces of ground on the farm.

Planting will be more fully discussed under each separate fruit mentioned. The following table will show convenient distances for the planting of small fruits.

Strawberries (June bearing).....	3 1/2 ft.	x 1 1/2 ft.
Strawberries (Everbearing).....	3 ft.	x 1 1/4 ft.
Black Raspberries.....	6 ft.	x 4 ft.
Purple Raspberries.....	6 ft.	x 4 ft.
Red Raspberries.....	5 ft.	x 4 ft.
Blackberries .....	6 ft.	x 4 ft.
Currants .....	6 ft.	x 4 ft.
Gooseberries .....	6 ft.	x 4 ft.
Asparagus .....	4 ft.	x 1 ft.
Rhubarb .....	4 ft.	x 2 ft.
Grapes .....	10 ft.	x 7 ft.

## SELECTION OF VARIETIES

In selecting varieties, keep in mind the importance of having early, medium and late ripening berries, of any one kind of fruit. This will prolong the fruiting season of that kind of fruit, thus blending it well over into the season of the next-ripening kind, and consequently the small-fruit garden will never be without fresh, ripe fruit during the summer. In the planting plan given on another page, different varieties of fruit are listed which have proved themselves to be worthy of a place in any small-fruit garden. This garden is one hundred feet long by sixty-five feet wide and should easily supply enough fruit for a family of five, if well cared for. If it is desired to have more or less of any one kind of fruit than herein shown, more or less space can be easily added.

## PLANTING STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries should be planted sixteen to eighteen inches, in rows three and one-half feet apart. The rows can be marked out by stretching a heavy twine between two stakes driven at the ends of the row. Make the hole to receive the plants with a spade, forcing it into the soil and making a V-shaped hole the long way with the row. Spread the roots out fan-shape in the hole and packing the soil about the roots is very important. Set the plant so that the bud or crown comes just even with the surface of the ground.

After planting, keep the soil well cultivated around the plants and between the rows, keeping down all weeds and grass, and conserving moisture. Do not allow a crust to form or the soil to become hard and dry after a rain. Don't allow the hoe to become rusty by hanging on a small-fruit garden fence.

Keep all the blossoms picked off, thereby inducing the formation of runners and thus growing a wide picking row for the following spring. Train the runners in rows. After care and picking will be found much easier, and your garden will always appear better kept than where the runners were allowed to go untrained. A little soil should be thrown on the runners at the joints or nodes. This will enable the young plants to take root much sooner, especially during dry weather.

In the fall, after the ground freezes, mulch the rows with six inches of straw free from weed, grass or grain seed. A part of this mulch may be removed in the spring, placing it between the rows to assist in keeping the weeds down, conserving moisture, and preventing the berries from getting in the sand.

The everbearing strawberries are planted sixteen inches in rows three feet apart. They are cultivated and cared for similarly to the

June-bearing varieties up to the first of July. Cultivation should be very thorough and, to aid in conserving moisture and keeping the berries off the sand, straw may be mulched around each plant. After the first of July the blossoms may be allowed to remain, and these will begin to ripen berries about four weeks later.

## BLACKBERRIES AND RED RASPBERRIES

Set the plants four feet apart in rows six feet apart. A spade will be found suitable in making the holes to receive the plants. Force it into the soil making a V-shaped hole, place the plants in the same packing the soil firmly about the roots. The cross root on the plant should be at least four inches under the soil. Cultivate thoroughly between the rows. Both of these fruits will send up shoots or young canes from roots growing out from the original plant. Canes thus sent up directly in the row may be allowed to remain, thus forming a hedge-like row. Those coming up between the rows should be cut off below the surface. If they are allowed to grow between the rows, the whole patch will soon become a wilderness or jungle into which no one would care to venture. Keep the plants of these two fruits confined to a hedge row, not allowing the plants to form closer than a foot to eighteen inches apart. Mulch in the fall with straw containing a little manure. The tips of the young shoots may be nipped off once. This will cause sufficient branching. In the spring the blackberry canes should be headed back, also the red raspberries if they are very long. If the canes of these plants, and especially the blackberry, are allowed to remain long and whip-like, passing between the plants at picking time will be found very unpleasant. After fruiting, the old canes should be removed. The young shoots will be found to branch better and be much stronger. The above suggestions apply to both these fruits.

## CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

These should be planted four feet apart in rows six feet apart. The roots are more bushy than the blackberry or the red raspberry, therefore a wider hole to receive them. Spread the roots well, and pack the soil firmly about them. Later on it will be found a great advantage to cut the tops back to within six inches of the ground at planting time. They will grow into a much more shapely and better bush. If the tops are much branched, the branches should be cut back. If the tops are not cut back, too often the plants will not do well, for the tops contain too many buds for the roots to start and force them into strong growths. Cultivate as for other fruits and do very little pruning until the third year. Then some of the old wood should be cut out. Remove just enough to prevent the bush from becoming dense and shaded.

## RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS

Plants should be set with the crowns five to six inches below the ground level and covered with one inch of soil. As soon as they start to grow the dirt can be worked to them with cultivator or hoe. If planted in the fall they should be covered deeply and the earth worked away in the spring.

Cutting asparagus and pulling rhubarb commences one year after planting and should

be done every day during the shipping season. These splendid vegetables are always in demand in cities and towns. Gardeners and farmers favorably located should plant them. Big money is made every year in asparagus and rhubarb. No garden is complete without them.

## BLACK AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Secure strong healthy plants and set them four feet apart in rows six feet apart. Spread the roots well in planting, pack the soil firmly about them, and avoid breaking off the bud which will be found in the middle of the root mass. These plants are often planted in a trench four inches deep, thus enabling one to spread the roots well. After planting, do not allow the soil to become hard and dry. Good cultivation will prevent this. When the young shoots or canes, which grow up from the root mass, are about knee-high nip off the tips, thus encouraging branching. When these branches grow to be about twelve inches long, nip off their tips. In this way a well-branched and perfect-shaped bush can be formed. In the spring cut back all branches to twelve inches long. The remaining wood will give plenty of fruiting surface. Some straw should be placed around the plants late in the fall. A little manure in the straw will be found to be very beneficial. Each year after fruiting the old canes should be cut off close to the stump of the plant, removed from the field and burned. Also each year the young canes should be nipped off to encourage branching.

## GRAPES

For grape-vines, dig holes 12 to 15 inches wide, 15 inches deep and 7 feet apart. Loosen the earth in the bottom and throw in 2 or 3 inches of surface soil. Before planting, the tops of the plants should be cut back to within two or three buds of the previous year's growth and the roots to 6 or 8 inches in length. Spread the roots horizontally in the bottom of the hole, in as near a natural position as possible; cover 2 to 3 inches with good surface soil and firm the earth thoroughly. Then fill the hole full, so that only the two buds will be above the ground.

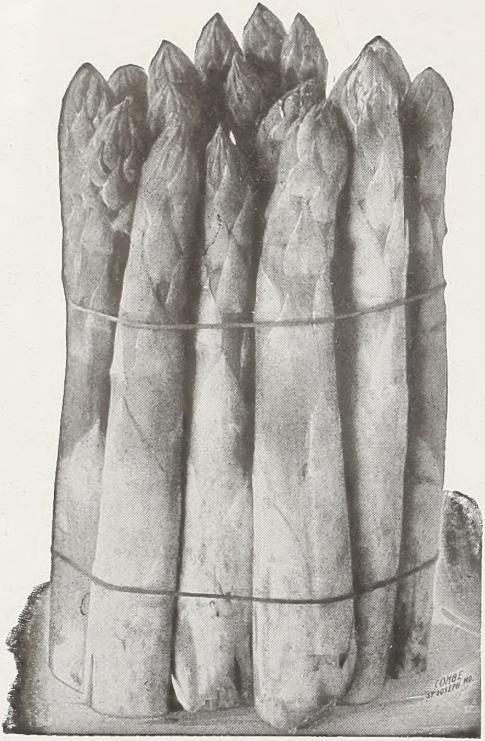
## PRUNING

In pruning Grapes it must be kept in mind that the fruit of the present year is borne on shoots of this year which spring from canes of last year or from the older wood. A good average yield for a Concord vine is fifteen pounds. In order to produce this amount, from forty to sixty clusters are required. Each shoot usually bears two or three clusters; therefore, twenty to thirty buds of the previous year's growth are left. Good pruning, then, consists of cutting out all the wood, excepting the canes or spurs sufficient to furnish the shoots for the desired number of clusters.

The beginner should keep the following points in mind:

1. Old wood never bears fruit again.
2. The wood which grows from the pruned vine will bear fruit this year and furnish the bearing shoots for next year's crop.
3. If no pruning is done, the vine will bear a dozen inferior clusters.
4. By pruning off nine-tenths of the wood and leaving only about thirty buds to the vine, the yield of high-quality fruit will be increased.

Vines may be pruned in the fall as soon as leaves drop and until the swelling of the buds in the spring.



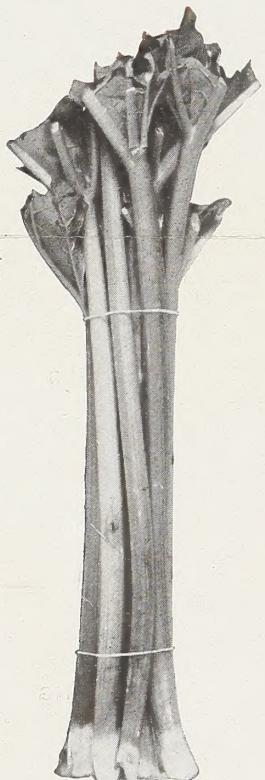
Asparagus—Conover's Colossal



Strawberry Plants—Note the Root System



Everbearing Strawberries



Rhubarb—Myatt's Linneus

## About The Profit Strawberries

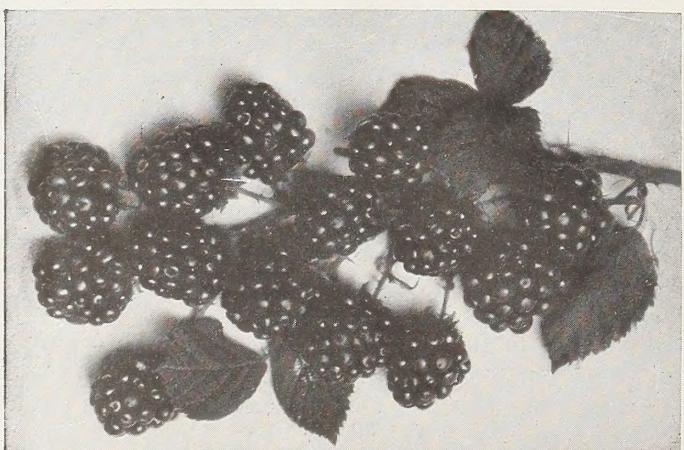
At the present prices of fresh strawberries and other fruits, a few dollars invested in plants of good varieties will increase ten fold, and more. The returns come quickly. Only a few square yards of land and but a little labor are required to produce an abundant supply of large, beautiful and luscious strawberries for several weeks in the fresh state and for preserving.

H. C. Austin, of Lowry City, Mo., picked 121 gallons of strawberries this season from three rows eighty feet in length.

H. F. Mayer, of Winchester, Kansas, cleared \$175 this season on a quarter of an acre of strawberries.

A. B. Cox, of Sarcoxie, Mo., shipped this season \$16,800 worth of strawberries from twenty-six acres.

W. E. Knowles, of Sarcoxie, Mo., received more than \$3,000 this season from strawberries grown on three acres of land.



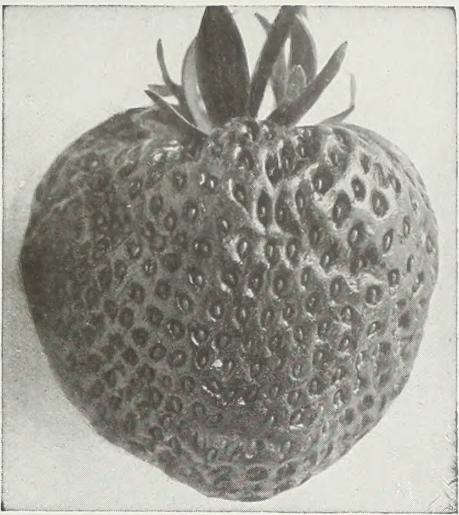
Early Harvest Blackberries



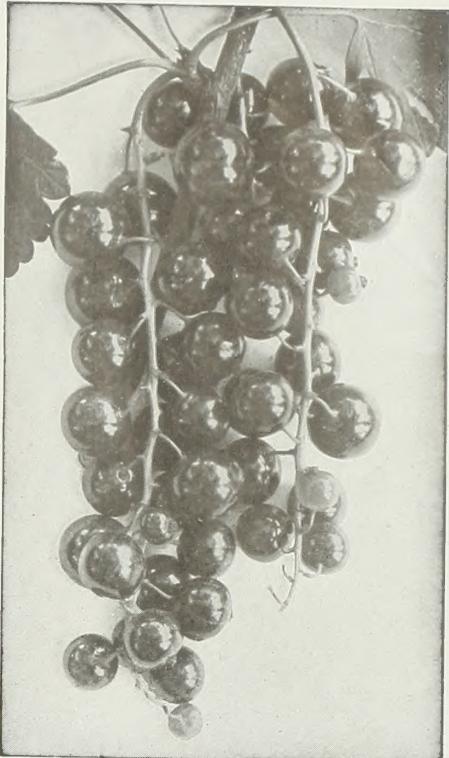
Downing Gooseberries



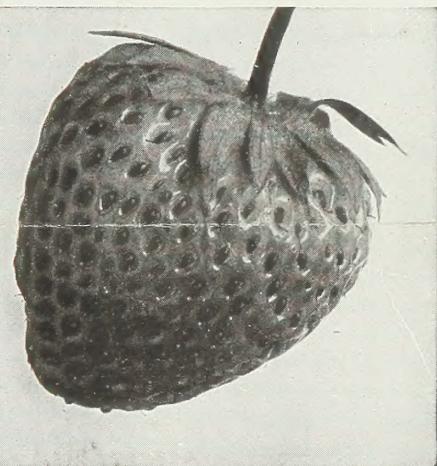
berries in October.



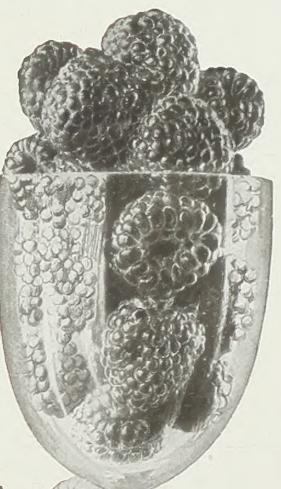
Most Prolific of all—Klondyke—Mid-season



Fay's Prolific Currants



Senator Dunlap



Cumberland Black Raspberries

## 100s In Small Fruits

### \$300 From Grapes

#### A PROFITABLE VINEYARD IN KANSAS

Emporia, Kan., Aug. 30.—J. O. Davis, who lives four miles north of Emporia, this summer has grown and marketed five thousand pounds of grapes from a vineyard of one and one-fourth acres. He sold them for jelly at six cents a pound, realizing \$300 from the small vineyard. Mr. Davis says the dry weather had little effect on his grapes, as he stirred the ground once a week, and the loose dirt formed a moisture conserving mulch.—K. C. Star.

**Gooseberries**—A three or four year old Downing gooseberry bush often produces from 10 to 15 lbs. of fruit. This past season they sold for 10c per lb.

**Raspberries and Blackberries** are fully as productive as other small fruits, producing enormous crops which can be sold at top market prices.

**Asparagus and Rhubarb** are two of the best early vegetables. They cost so little, take up so little space, and so easily and quickly grown that they should be in every garden.



## GRAPES

Rich,  
juicious Fruit  
ut From Your  
Own Vines

## A PLANTING PLAN FOR HOME GARDEN AND SMALL FRUITS

100 FEET

4 ft.	* * * * * 12 Currants	* * * * * 12 Gooseberry
6 ft.	* * * * * * * * * * 24 Blackberry	* * * * * * * * * * 24 Blackberry
6 ft.	* * * * * * * * * * 24 Black Raspberry	* * * * * * * * * * 24 Black Raspberry
6 ft.	* * * * * * * * * * 24 Red Raspberry	* * * * * * * * * * 24 Red Raspberry
6 ft.	* * * * * * * * * * 24 Purple Raspberry	* * * * * * * * * * 24 Purple Raspberry
6 ft.	*****	75 Strawberry, Early
3 1/2 ft.	*****	75 Strawberry, Medium
3 1/2 ft.	*****	75 Strawberry, Medium
3 1/2 ft.	*****	75 Strawberry, Late
3 1/2 ft.	***** 12 Rhubarb *****	50 Strawberry, Everbearing
4 ft.	*****	100 Asparagus
10 ft.	* * * * * * * * * * 14 Grape	* * * * * * * * * * 14 Grape
3 ft.	Note—The figures in the left hand margin, between the dots, show the distances between the rows.	

### DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN GROW SMALL FRUITS CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN BUY THEM?

Why not make up your order now while the matter is fresh in your mind? Our representative will be glad to book your order and advise you as to your particular needs. Plant the entire collection if you have room. If your space is limited, select the kinds of small fruit you like best. Grow enough for your own needs. The surplus can readily be sold at good prices.

In the absence of our representative, mail your order direct to us. Advice cheerfully furnished regarding varieties adapted to your particular soil and location if you will write. This service is free and does not obligate you to buy in the least. Always glad to serve you.

The plants are shipped subject to your approval. You pay for them when they are delivered to you in first class condition. Mail your orders and address your correspondence to

**Carman Nursery Company,**  
Lawrence, Kansas

1922

### SELECTIONS OF VARIETIES AND PRICES

12 Currants, 2-year No. 1.	\$.60
6 Cherry, red	
6 Fays Prolific, red	
12 Gooseberries, 2-year No. 1.	\$5.00
12 Downing, green	
24 Blackberry	\$.50
12 Blowers, \$3.00	
12 Early Harvest, \$2.00	
24 Black Raspberries	\$.40
12 Cumberland	
12 Kansas	
24 Purple Raspberries	\$.40
12 Cardinal	
12 Columbian	
24 Red Raspberries	\$.50
24 St. Regis	
50 Everbearing Strawberries	\$.40
25 Progressive	
25 Superb	
75 Strawberries, Early Ripening	\$.25
25 Excelsior	
50 Senator Dunlap	
150 Strawberries, Medium Ripening	\$.45
150 Klondyke	
75 Strawberries, Late Ripening	\$.25
50 Aroma	
25 Gandy	
100 Asparagus, Conovers Colossal	\$.60
12 Rhubarb, 2-year, Myatts Linneus	\$.25
14 Grapes	\$.55
12 Concord, black	\$.40
1 Niagara, white	.75
1 Brighton, red	.75